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RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE

62.63
DESCRIPTIVE HANDBOOK

OF

Choice Ornamental Trees

Shrubs and Plants



TRADE MARK

AUDUBON NURSERY

WILMINGTON, N. C.

**PRACTICAL NURSERYMEN AND
LANDSCAPE DESIGNERS**

General Information

ORDERS should be sent as early as possible, as it frequently happens that we are out of some varieties of plants when the season advances.

Always state the full name and the size of the plants when making out your order. For the convenience of our customers we have inclosed one of our order blanks in this Catalogue, and for good service customers should always use this form in making out their orders.

NAME AND ADDRESS should always be marked plainly on the order blank and a lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS should always be given. In case no directions are given we use our best judgment.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY ceases when the plants are delivered at express or freight office. Freight and express rates will be given on application.

PACKING. We make no charge for packing and this is done with the utmost care by experts.

TERMS AND PAYMENT. Cash with order or satisfactory references from unknown parties before shipment is made. No orders sent C. O. D. unless 25 per cent of the amount is remitted before shipment.

All bills are due the first of the month following shipment.

We guarantee our trees to be first class and up to the grade ordered, but we will not be responsible for losses resulting from delays or exposures in transit.

ERRORS. We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, but in the busy season mistakes are occasionally made. In such cases satisfactory correction will be promptly made on notification.

All claims for errors must be made **within five days** after receipt of goods, otherwise they will not be entertained. Keep a copy of your order for comparison.

RESPONSIBILITY. Having no control over the future care of the plants after they leave our establishment, we will not be responsible for any losses that may occur from defective planting, faulty treatment or cultivation.

In case a tree or plant should accidentally prove untrue to label, we hold ourselves in readiness to replace same, on proper proof, or refund the amount of money paid therefor, but it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchasers and ourselves, that in no case shall we be liable for any sum greater than the one originally paid for the tree or plant.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. Shipments can be made by the Atlantic Coast Line R. R., Seaboard Air Line R. R., Southern R. R., or by Clyde Line steamers.

PRICES are net without discount. Five plants or trees of the same kind will be billed at the 10 rate, 40 at the 100 rate, 400 at the 1,000 rate.

INSECTS AND DISEASES. Our nurseries are regularly inspected by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and are free from dangerous insects and plant diseases.

FUMIGATION of all nursery stock is done with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping, as required by state law.

HANDBOOK

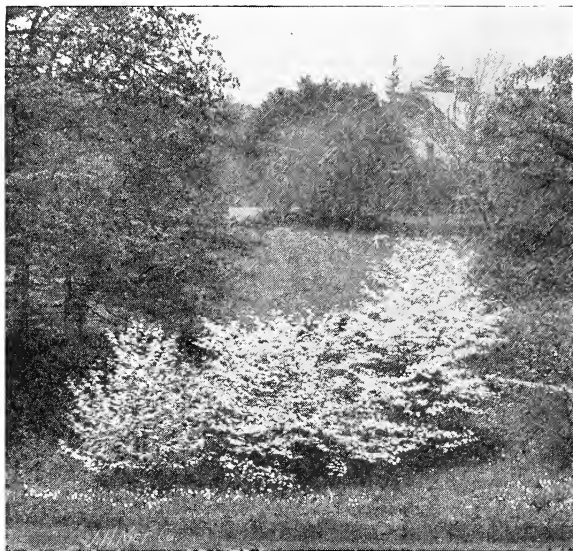
OF CHOICE
ORNAMENTAL

Trees, Shrubs and Plants



*Nurserymen
and Landscape
Designers*

Audubon Nursery
WILMINGTON, N. C.



Cornus florida (see page 3)

Deciduous Trees

All of our trees are nursery-grown and these should not be compared with trees dug in the forest. Our trees have smooth, straight bodies, with well-balanced tops and abundant fibrous roots, which guarantee success in transplanting. Trees dug from forests always give a poor stand.

In planting our trees always cut off the broken or bruised roots and limbs, in case there should be any. Large trees should be severely pruned when planted; neglecting this important work will often cause the trees to die. The holes should be dug of ample size, so there will be plenty of loose dirt for the young roots when they start. Use well-rotted manure in planting and mix it well with the soil when filling in the hole.

Plant the trees about an inch deeper than they originally stood in the nursery, and use plenty of water. The soil should also be firmly packed around the roots.

ACER platanoides. Norway Maple. Large handsome trees with round, spreading head, valuable for park and street planting. Height 40 to 50 feet. Each 10
8 to 10 ft. \$1 25 \$10 00

A. Negundo. Box Elder. Large, rapid-growing trees of spreading habit, thriving best in moist and rich soil; used for shelter-belts; very hardy. Height 60 to 70 feet. Each 10
4 to 5 ft. \$0 25 \$2 00
8 to 10 ft. 1 25 10 00

ALBIZZIA Julibrissin. Mimosa Tree. Ornamental trees with graceful feathery foliage and pink flowers in early summer; rapid grower. Hardy as far north as Washington, D. C. Ultimate height 30 to 40 feet. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0 25 \$2 00



Catalpa Bungei

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

CATALPA Bungei. Round-headed Catalpa. Low, round-headed trees; very desirable for formal gardens. They grow in any somewhat moist soil and are hardy as far north as the New England states. These trees are grafted on stems 6 to 7 feet in height. Each 10
6 to 7 ft., 3-yr. heads\$2 00 \$17 50

CORNUS florida. White-flowering Dogwood. Small trees with spreading branches. One of our most beautiful native flowering shrubs. Height 20 to 30 feet. Each 10
3 to 4 ft.....\$0 50 \$4 00
4 to 5 ft..... 75 6 00

FRAXINUS americana alba. American White Ash. Tall, quick-growing trees, valuable for streets and parks. Grow in any moderately moist soil and are easily transplanted. Height 80 to 100 feet. Each 10
4 to 5 ft.....\$0 30 \$2 50
6 to 8 ft..... 50 4 00

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Sweet Gum. A beautiful pyramidal tree of very symmetrical habit, with maple-like leaves assuming a deep crimson color in autumn. Conspicuous in winter because of its usually corky branches. It is hardy as far north as Massachusetts and prefers moist situations. Prune severely when transplanted. Height 60 to 80 feet. Each 10
3 to 4 ft.....\$0 25 \$2 00
6 to 8 ft..... 60 5 00
8 to 10 ft..... 1 00 9 00
10 to 12 ft..... 1 25 10 00

MELIA Azedarach umbraculiformis. Texas Umbrella Tree. Rapid-growing trees which form very desirable shade trees. Foliage is retained until late in the fall; blooms middle April. Not hardy north of Norfolk, Va. Ultimate height 25 feet. Each 10
4 to 5 ft.....\$0 50 \$4 00
5 to 6 ft..... 75 6 00



Morus alba pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry)

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

MORUS alba pendula. Teas' Weeping Mulberry. Umbrella-shaped tree with long slender branches drooping to the ground. Very hardy trees; desirable for lawn, park, etc. They are grafted on stems 5 to 7 feet tall.

	Each	10
5 to 7 ft., 2-yr.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
5 to 7 ft., 3-yr.....	1 50	12 50

PLATANUS orientalis. Oriental Plane. Stately trees with spreading branches. Fine for street and avenue planting. They are very hardy and of rapid growth.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
8 to 10 ft.....	75	6 00
10 to 12 ft.....	1 00	8 00

POPULUS carolinensis. Carolina Poplar. Rapid-growing trees, making straight, upright, pyramidal heads; used for street planting.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 25
8 to 10 ft.....	40	3 50

P. nigra fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar. Picturesque, quick-growing trees of columnar growth. Extensively used for screening and mass planting.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
10 to 12 ft.....	50	4 50

QUERCUS palustris. Pin Oak. Broad, handsome trees with drooping branches. Excellent for street planting. Besides having a well-balanced top, our Oaks have a splendid system of fibrous roots, which is very important, as the frequent failures in Oak-planting are due to a poor root-system.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1¼-in. cal.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.....	1 50	12 50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal.....	2 00	17 50
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal.....	3 00	25 00

AUDUBON NURSERY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

ROBINIA Pseudacacia. Black Locust. The Black Locust is a thrifty-growing tree, making a splendid shade. It has fragrant white flowers in May and June.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
10 to 12 ft.....	75	6 00

SALISBURIA adiantifolia. Maidenhair Tree. A large, quick-growing tree, free from fungous and insect diseases. It holds its leaves late in the fall. Used in great numbers along the streets and avenues of Washington, D. C.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
6 to 8 ft.....	75	6 00

SALIX babylonica. Weeping Willow. A large picturesque tree, with slender pendent branches. Leaves are narrow and of a bright green color.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
6 to 8 ft..	60	5 00

S. japonica. Japanese Weeping Willow. This tree is similar to the preceding one in growth, but puts out its foliage about ten days later in the spring, which prevents injuries from late frost.

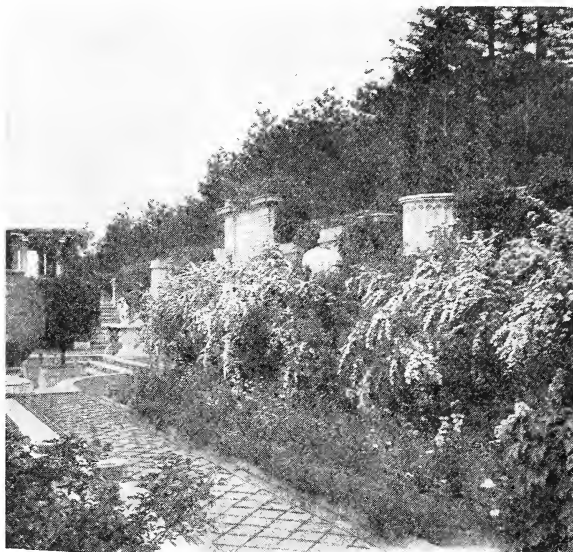
	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
6 to 8 ft.....	40	3 00

ULMUS monumentalis. Cornish Elm. A very attractive pyramidal Elm, splendid for street and avenue planting. A vigorous, straight-growing tree.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 00	9 00



Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)



Planting of Spiræa Vanhouttei (see page 12)

Deciduous Shrubs

Our flowering shrubs are extensively used for the beautification of the home grounds. They not only improve the appearance of the property but greatly increase its value. They can be used for base planting, screening unsightly buildings, border planting and for planting along walks. Great care is being taken in having the plants well grown and dug with plenty of roots. All Deciduous Shrubs should be pruned annually, directly after the blooming season is over. All the old and spindly shoots should be cut out. Directions as given for the planting of our deciduous trees apply to the average Deciduous Shrubs.

SPECIAL COLLECTION OF DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

OUR SELECTION

10 shrubs in 10 varieties, size 1 to 2 ft.....	\$1 50
10 shrubs in 10 varieties, size 2 to 3 ft.....	2 00
100 shrubs in 25 or more varieties, size 1 to 2 ft.	10 00
100 shrubs in 25 or more varieties, size 2 to 3 ft.	15 00

ALTHÆA frutex. Rose of Sharon. Strong-growing shrubs. fine for hedges, blooming from May until September. Very effective when planted in masses. We offer a fine collection of the best varieties, as follows:

Ardens. Double lilac.

Boule de Feu. Double; bright red.

Cœlestis. Single; violet-blue.

Carneo-plena. Double; rose.

Duc de Brabant. Double; dark rose.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double; white.

Lady Stanley. Double; blush-white.

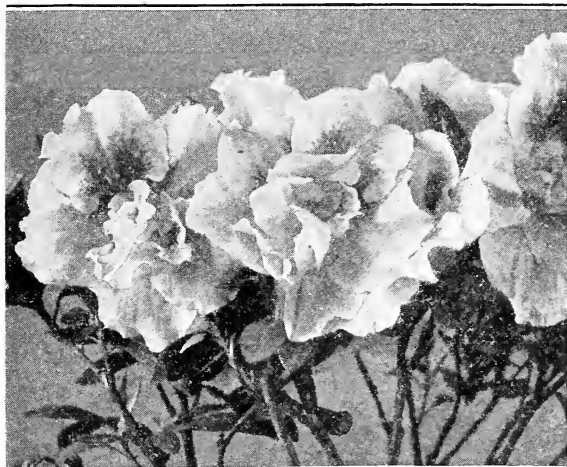
Rubro-plena. Double; red.

Pæoniflora. Double; pink.

Totus albus. Single; white.

Variegata flore-pleno. Variegated leaves; double red.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	40	3 00	25 00



Hardy Azaleas

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

AZALEA. Hardy Azalea. Free, spring-flowering shrubs. When in bloom, the whole plant is a mass of flowers. They thrive best in a shady and moist place and should be planted with leaf-mold. An annual application of rotted leaves will be of much benefit to them. We offer upwards of twenty-five varieties in all shades of pink, crimson, scarlet, purple, yellow, and white.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$1 25	\$10 00

ACER japonicum. Japanese Maple. These Japanese trees are very valuable for landscape planting. The leaves are very different in the various kinds; some are very finely cut. The foliage ranges from fresh green to deep purplish red. We offer the following varieties:

- Atropurpureum.** Dark purple.
Dissectum atropurpureum. Deep purple and finely cut.
Roseum marginatum. Bright pink and silver, finely cut.
Versicolor. Green leaves with white rosy spots.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 25	\$10 00

BERBERIS Thunbergii. Thunberg's Barberry. A low, dense Japanese shrub; leaves bright green, turning to different shades of orange-scarlet and crimson in the fall. The flowers, which are produced in early April, are followed by brilliant red berries in the fall, which persist throughout the winter.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
24 to 30 in.....	35	3 00	25 00

CORNUS sanguinea. European Red Osier. A spreading shrub with deep red branches. Flowers greenish white, in flat-topped clusters. Berries black. Hardy and vigorous grower.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

CYDONIA japonica. Japanese Quince. Hardy shrubs with handsome flowers. They thrive in almost any well-drained soil. Flowers vary from dark red to lighter shades of red, crimson, and pink. Blooms in the early spring.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	35	3 00	20 00

AUDUBON NURSERY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

DEUTZIA crenata flore-roseo-pleno. Double Pink Deutzia. Hardy vigorous-growing shrubs, usually 6 to 8 feet high. They are very ornamental and of easy culture. Flowers double; the outer rows of petals rosy purple.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
4 to 5 ft.....	40	3 00	20 00

D. crenata, Pride of Rochester. Large-flowered Deutzia. A vigorous grower with large, double white flowers. Very ornamental.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	35	3 00	20 00

D. gracilis. Slender Deutzia. A small Japanese shrub, with slender branches and bright green leaves. Flowers white, in clusters. A very showy shrub.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 50
18 to 24 in.....	35	3 00	20 00

HYDRANGEA hortensis. Hydrangea. Beautiful shrubs, with dark green leaves and showy flowers. The color of the flowers varies in different soil from white to shades of pink and blue. Plants are not hardy in the North and should be well protected in the winter. We offer the following varieties:

Otaksa. Clusters of pink or blue flowers.

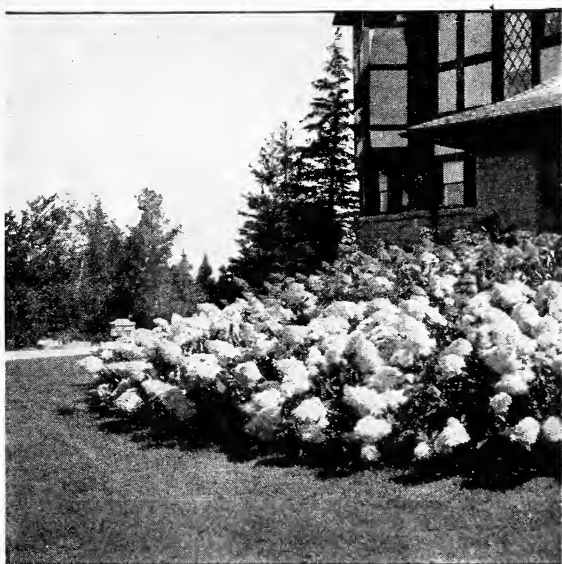
Thomas Hogg. Huge clusters of white flowers.

Souvenir de Clair. Resembles the Otaksa, but the heads of bloom are smaller. The flowers are produced in great profusion. Bright pink.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00



Deutzia gracilis



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. Large-flowered Hydrangea. The most popular variety and the showiest in cultivation. The flowers are produced in large panicles and are white when fully expanded. To insure large panicles of flowers, this shrub should be severely trimmed back in the early spring.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
24 to 30 in.....	35	3 00	25 00

HYPERICUM Moserianum. St. John's-Wort. A small shrub, attaining a height from 1 to 2 feet. Leaves are dark green and the flowers, which are of a golden yellow, are about 2 inches across. In our section this shrub is almost evergreen. A very effective shrub for mass planting. Blooms all through the summer.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
18 to 24 in.....	35	3 00

LAGERSTROMIA indica. Crape Myrtle. A handsome, free-flowering shrub or small tree, extensively planted in the South for its showy flowers. The flowers are beautifully fringed and are borne in large clusters. They are fine plants for massing, also very effective as single specimens. The flowers come in different shades of crimson, pink, purple, and white.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
2 to 3 ft.....	35	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00
4 to 5 ft.....	75	6 00	

LONICERA fragrantissima. Early Fragrant Honeysuckle. Handsome hardy shrubs with showy flowers. They thrive in almost any fertile soil and like a sunny situation. The leaves are large, bright green, and are retained until late winter. Flowers are creamy white and appear in early February, when flowers are scarce.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	35	3 00	20 00



Magnolia Soulangeana

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

MAGNOLIA Alexandrina. Magnolia. Hardy, durable plants, with a wealth of flowers in early spring. They prefer a rich loamy soil. Color of blooms white with red.

	Each	10	
4 to 5 ft.....	\$2 50	\$20 00	

M. Soulangeana. Soulange's Magnolia. A large shrub with dark green leaves, expanding after the flowers have fallen. Flowers large, cup-shaped, white with purple.

	Each	10	
4 to 5 ft.....	\$2 50	\$20 00	

MALUS floribunda. Flowering Crab-Apple. Flowers rose-red, produced in great quantities in early spring.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft.....	35	3 00	

M. floribunda Scheideckeri. Double-flowering Crab. Flowers double bright rose.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft.....	35	3 00	

M. spectabilis. Chinese Flowering Crab. Flowers coral-red in the bud, but lighter in color when fully expanded.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft.....	35	3 00	

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Mock Orange, or Sweet Syringa. Hardy, free-flowering shrubs, with upright, sometimes arching, branches, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. The leaves are bright green, 2 to 4 inches

AUDUBON NURSERY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Philadelphus coronarius, continued

long. The flowers which are produced in great profusion are white and very fragrant.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	35	3 00	20 00

P. grandiflorus. Large-flowered Mock Orange. Similar to the above species, but the white flowers are very large and not so fragrant.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	35	3 00	20 00

PRUNUS triloba. Flowering Plum. A desirable, early-flowering shrub. The double flowers, which are of a delicate pink, are produced in great quantities in early spring.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00

P. Pissardii. Purple-leaved Plum. A handsome shrub or small tree with purple foliage. Very hardy, retaining its color throughout the summer. Blooms in the spring with an abundance of blush-pink flowers.

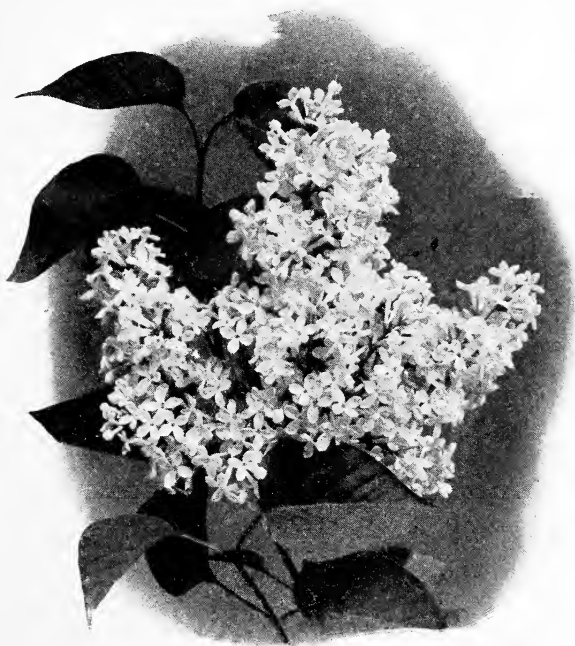
	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

PUNICA Granatum flore-albo-pleno. White-flowering Pomegranate. Tall summer-flowering shrubs, hardy in the South. The flowers, which are white, are produced almost the whole summer.

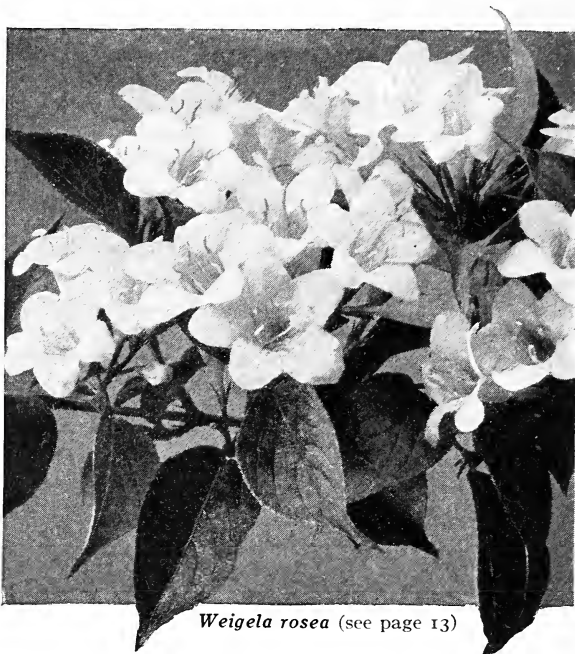
	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

P. Granatum flore-rubro-pleno. Red-flowering Pomegranate. Similar to the above, but the flowers are of a beautiful red color.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00



Syringa vulgaris (Single Lilac)



Weigela rosea (see page 13)

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

- PRUNUS Persica vulgaris albo-plena.** Double White-flowering Peach. A double white form of the common Peach. Very valuable for cut-flowers. Each 10
2 to 3 ft.....\$0 25 \$2 00
- P. Persica vulgaris roseo-plena.** Double Pink-flowering Peach. Similar to the above, but with beautiful double pink-colored flowers. Each 10
2 to 3 ft.....\$0 25 \$2 00
- P. Persica vulgaris rubro-plena.** A form of the common Peach with double red flowers. Each 10
2 to 3 ft.....\$0 25 \$2 00
- RHODOTYPOS kerrioides.** White Kerria. A handsome shrub with bright green leaves. Flowers are white and an inch or more across. The black berries which follow the flowers are retained throughout the winter. Each 10 100
2 to 3 ft.....\$0 35 \$3 00 \$20 00
- SPIRÆA prunifolia flore-pleno.** Bridal Wreath. A handsome shrub with very double white flowers, produced in early spring. The leaves are dark green and glossy. Each 10 100
2 to 3 ft.....\$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....35 3 00 20 00
- S. Thunbergii.** Snow Garland. A beautiful shrub with narrow, bright green leaves and slender branches, forming a dense feathery bush. Flowers pure white, appearing in the early spring. Each 10 100
2 to 3 ft.....\$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....35 3 00 20 00
- S. Vanhouttei.** Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath. A very graceful shrub, attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet. The single white flowers appear in the early spring. The most popular Spirea. Each 10 100
2 to 3 ft.....\$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....35 3 00 20 00

AUDUBON NURSERY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Spiræa Billiardii. Billiard's Spirea. A hardy upright shrub. growing 4 to 5 feet tall. The bright pink flowers are produced in long panicles in summer. Splendid for cut-flowers.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	35	3 00	20 00

S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Crimson Spirea. A dwarf free-flowering shrub. attaining a height of about 2 feet. The flowers are bright crimson and are produced throughout the summer.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
18 to 24 in.....	35	3 00	20 00

SYRINGA vulgaris. Common Lilac. Well-known, old-fashioned shrub, which thrives in almost any fertile soil, with moderate moisture. The varieties which we list below are the best and most desirable varieties

Single Varieties—

Charles X. Dark lilac-red.

Marie Legray. White.

Persica. Pale lilac.

Ludwig Spæth. Dark blue.

Double Varieties—

Mme. Lemoine. White.

Mme. Casimir Perrier. White.

Michael Buchner. Dark blue.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 50
2 to 3 ft.....	50	3 00	25 00

TAMARIX. Tamarisk. Tall-growing shrubs with feathery foliage and large panicles of showy flowers. They thrive well along the seashore and in alkaline soils.

Caspica. Light pink.

Odessana. Pink; tall grower.

Hispidæ æstivalis. Pink; tall grower.

Japanica plumosa. Tall; lovely plumed foliage; pink.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 20	\$1 75	\$15 00
4 to 5 ft.....	25	2 00	17 50

WEIGELA. Hardy free-flowering shrubs, producing great masses of showy flowers in spring.

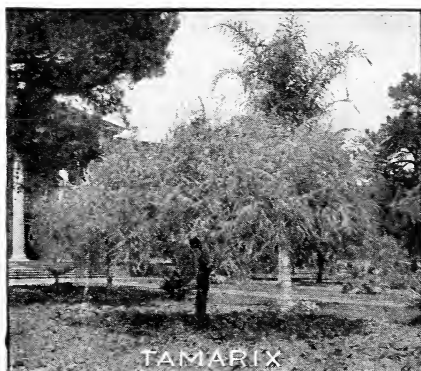
Abel Carriere. Rose-carmine, yellow spot in throat.

Eva Rathke. Deep carmine-red.

Rosea. Light pink flowers.

Variegata. Variegated foliage and pink foliage.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.....	40	3 00	25 00



TAMARIX



Planting of Rhododendrons

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

Broad-leaved Evergreens add wonderfully to the general appearance of the lawn and the garden. They are especially effective in winter-time when they brighten up the winter aspect of our gardens.

Some varieties of Broad-leaved Evergreens need a specially prepared soil and a proper situation to give good results. We will gladly advise our customers what varieties to plant in certain soils to have good results.

Most of our Broad-leaved Evergreens have been grown in pots for one or more years and were afterwards transplanted to the open field. Some varieties are very difficult to transplant when not first pot-grown. We always dig our Broad-leaved Evergreens with a ball of earth attached to the roots, which is afterwards securely packed in burlap, or in moss and excelsior.

When planting our Broad-leaved Evergreens, the ground should be properly prepared and well manured. Rotted cow-manure is preferable above all other fertilizers. At all times the manure should be well incorporated with the soil, as it is very important that the roots should not come in contact with the manure. At all times the plants should be kept well mulched with well-rotted leaves.

ABELIA grandiflora. Hybrid Abelia. Medium-sized shrub with shining persistent foliage. One of the hardiest and most free-flowering Abelias; it flowers continuously from June to November. The rather small but numerous flowers are pink, and after they have fallen off, the purplish sepals are very attractive. Each 10 100
12 to 18 in.....\$0 35 \$3 00 \$25 00
18 to 24 in..... 50 4 00 30 00

ARBUTUS Unedo. Strawberry Tree. Ornamental shrub, with handsome evergreen foliage and attractive flowers and fruits. They have a very decorative value for use in parks and gardens in warm or temperate regions and should be planted in well-drained soil in sheltered positions not exposed to dry winds. Each 10
12 to 18 in.....\$0 50 \$4 00

AUDUBON NURSERY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

AUCUBA japonica aurea-maculata. Gold-Dust Tree. Ornamental plants with large, handsomely variegated leaves. They are hardy in the southern states about as far north as Washington, D. C., and are well adapted for city gardens, as they withstand dust and smoke to a considerable degree. They do best when planted in a somewhat shaded situation, and given a moist and rich well-drained soil. Extensively used for vases and window-boxes. Furthermore, this tree is especially effective when planted in masses or large groups.

	Each	10
6 to 8 in.....	\$0.25	\$2.00
18 to 24 in.....	.75	6.00

AZALEA Hinodegiri. Japanese Azalea. Low-growing evergreen shrubs, which are hardy in New York. When in bloom the plant is a solid mass of bright carmine flowers. These plants remain in bloom for a long period and present a picture of brilliant beauty. We can supply about ten different varieties of Japanese Azaleas, which are all similar to Hinodegiri, there being some difference in the shade of the blooms and the shape of the leaves. For best results, plant in a somewhat shady position and use plenty of leaf-mold in planting; also a considerable quantity of rotted leaves should be used for mulching.

	Each	10
8 to 10 in.....	\$0.75	\$6.00

BUXUS sempervirens. Common Tree Box. This is the well-known Boxwood, much used in the old formal gardens of Europe, often trimmed in fantastic shapes. The glossy, aromatic foliage is always fresh and green. Our trees are all pyramidal-shaped.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
3 to 4 ft.....	2.50	20.00

CINNAMOMUM Camphora. Camphor Tree. Handsome large trees, which will stand only light frost without injury to the foliage. Along the Atlantic coast it is used as a shade tree for street and avenue planting. In Florida it is extensively planted for the production of the gum camphor, which is extracted from the leaves.

They prefer a sandy soil which should be well drained, as the trees do not thrive in wet soil. The Camphor trees are very difficult to transplant, and to insure success in transplanting, they should be defoliated and severely pruned before shipping.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in..	\$0.25	\$2.00
2 to 3 ft. . .	.35	3.00
3 to 4 ft. . .	.60	5.00
4 to 5 ft. . .	1.00	8.00



Buxus sempervirens

CLEYERA japonica. Japanese Cleyera. A tender shrub, which is perfectly hardy in our locality. The foliage is of a glossy green and the flowers, which are creamy white, are produced in June.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in..	\$0.50	\$4.00

AUDUBON NURSERY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

CRATÆGUS Lelandii. Evergreen Thorn. A beautiful evergreen shrub with rich glossy leaves. In early spring the plant is covered with a profusion of white flowers, which are followed by orange berries, the majority of which are retained during the entire winter.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 60	\$5 00

ERIOBOTRYA japonica. Loquat; Japan Medlar. A small evergreen tree with large ornamental foliage, native of China and Japan. It blooms from August until the approach of winter, but the fruit seldom becomes perfect in this locality. The tree is very decorative as a lawn plant and may be used as a pot-plant in the North.

	Each	10
2 yrs.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
3 yrs.....	35	3 00

ESCALLONIA montevidiensis. Escallonia. This evergreen shrub was introduced into this country from South America. It is remarkable for its easy culture and for its rapid growth. The leaves are bright green and the white flowers are produced in June and July.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 60	\$5 00

GARDENIA florida. Cape Jasmine. Tender shrubs, hardy as far north as Norfolk, Va. The evergreen foliage is glossy and bright and the waxy camellia-like, fragrant flowers are produced in May. The Cape Jasmine is often used for hedges in the South, and in some parts of Texas it is planted on a commercial scale for the use of the flowers, which are sent to the northern markets.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
15 to 18 in.....	50	4 00

ILEX vomitoria. Yaupon; Cassena. Large shrub or small tree, up to 25 feet, with spreading branches and small oval or oblong leaves. The small scarlet berries are retained all winter and are very effective. The Yaupon stands trimming well and makes very effective hedges; it is also a fine plant for planting in groups.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
18 to 24 in.....	50	4 00

ILLICIUM anisatum. East India Anise. Small trees with broad, light evergreen leaves, the odor and flavor of which strongly resemble anise. This tree is a native of Japan and its plants are about as hardy as the camellia. It is a very desirable evergreen.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
18 to 24 in.....	50	4 00

LAUROCERASUS rotundifolia. English Laurel. Very ornamental evergreen shrub, cultivated chiefly for its handsome broad-shining leaves. The flowers are very small and only produced until the plant gets to be several years old. The English Laurel is not hardy north of Washington, D. C., but if given some protection in winter, it can be planted much further north. They are specially useful when employed for mass planting and also when used for single specimens.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	8 00



Magnolia grandiflora (see page 18)

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

LIGUSTRUM amurense. Amoor Rivet Privet. This is the Privet so extensively used in the South for hedges. The leaves are rather small and are persisting in the South. We have a fine lot of these plants trimmed in balls and standards, which are very ornamental for the lawn or yard.

	Each	10
Ball-shaped plants, 18 to 24 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
Standards, 3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 00

L. japonicum. Japanese Privet. Very handsome evergreen shrub, with dark green leaves. The white flowers are followed by purple berries, which are retained during the winter. Very fine plants for mass planting or as single specimens on the lawn.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 00

L. japonicum argenteum. Variegated Japanese Privet. A form of the Japanese Privet with handsome variegated leaves, which will grow in the open sun, without danger of the leaves being damaged by burning.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
18 to 24 in.....	75	6 00

L. lucidum. Large shrub, up to 20 feet, with somewhat spreading branches, similar to *L. japonicum*. The leaves are larger but more tender. The flowers are white and are followed by black berries.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
18 to 24 in.....	75	6 00

MAGNOLIA fuscata (*Michelia fuscata*). Banana Shrub. Handsome evergreen shrub, with small magnolia-like leaves, and yellow fragrant flowers. This shrub is very popular in the South; the blooming season is from April until June, and the strong banana fragrance is noticed at a distance from the plant. It is a very desirable conservatory plant in the North.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
18 to 24 in.....	1 00	8 00



PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

Magnolia grandiflora. Southern Magnolia. This noble tree is a native of the South and is one of the grandest of all broad-leaved evergreen trees. The large flowers appear in early May and continue until the end of June. Each individual flower lasts from 2 to 4 days. The Magnolias are heavy feeders and require a rich soil and an abundance of plant food. The trees should be defoliated before being planted.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 00

METROSIDEROS floribunda. Bottle Brush. Evergreen shrub planted for the showy, red, long-stemmed flowers. The narrow leaves are of a reddish color when young. Blooms for several weeks in April.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
18 to 24 in.....	50	4 00

NANDINA domestica. Japanese Nandina. Small evergreen plants, which grow well in whole and partial shade, and when well supplied with water will do equally well in the hottest sunshine. The terminal trusses of white flowers are followed by brilliant scarlet berries which are retained all winter. Toward the winter the glossy green leaves change to a reddish color, which makes this plant an interesting and attractive shrub throughout the year.

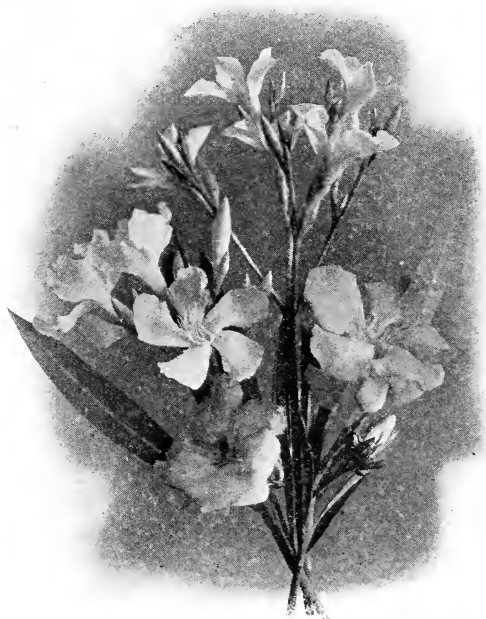
	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 30	\$2 50

NERIUM Oleander. Oleander. Old-fashioned evergreen shrubs known to everybody, and cultivated everywhere in the South. In the North the Oleander is used as a houseplant and is grown in tubs for summer decoration. The bush attains a height of 7 to 15 feet and blooms in the summer. The flowers are commonly white and pink. The plant is of easy culture and well adapted to city conditions.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 50	4 00
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 00

OLEA fragrans (*Osmanthus fragrans*). Sweet Olive. Handsome evergreen shrubs with white fragrant flowers, it is of easy culture and almost a continuous bloomer. In the North it is frequently grown as a greenhouse plant for its very fragrant flowers.

	Each	10
10 to 12 in.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
12 to 15 in.....	50	4 00
8 to 24 in.....	75	00



Nerium Oleander (see page 18)

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

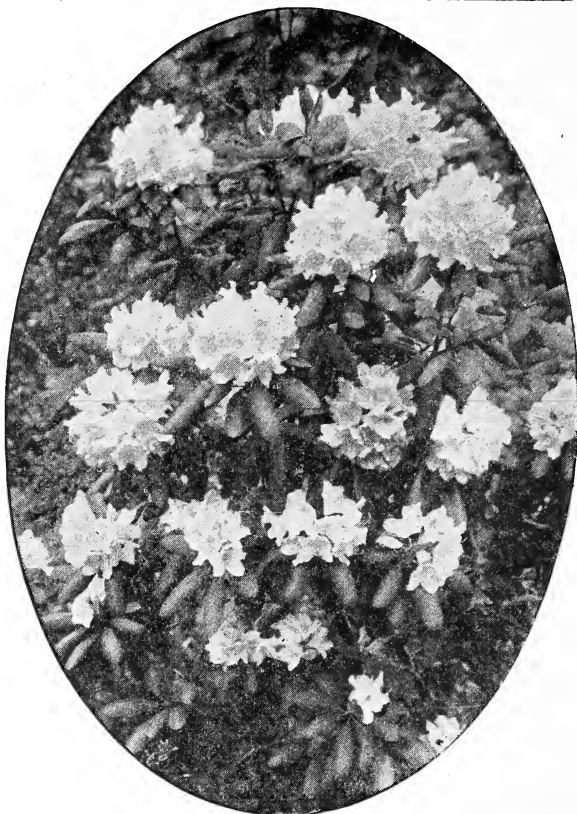
PITTOSPORUM Tobira. Japanese Pittosporum. A very useful evergreen for the South. The dark green leaves are clustered at the tips of the branches. Flowers are yellowish white, and are produced in short dense clusters, about the middle of April. It stands clipping well and may be used with good results for hedges. A splendid plant for single specimens on the lawn or for planting in masses.

	Each	10
10 to 12 in.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
12 to 15 in.....	50	4 00
15 to 18 in.....	75	6 00

PRUNUS Cerasus caroliniana. Mock Orange of the South. A small evergreen tree with dark green foliage. It is very useful for planting in masses and backgrounds. It stands pruning very well, can be trimmed in any shape, and makes fine hedges. This tree is very difficult to transplant and should therefore be defoliated before being shipped. It is also advisable to give it a severe pruning after planting.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
18 to 24 in.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 00

QUERCUS sempervirens. Live Oak. A very large tree, seldom exceeding 50 feet in height, but covering a large circumference. It is a native along our coast and adapts itself to inland sections, where it does not attain the great size of the coast region. We have a fine lot of these beautiful trees, which were several times transplanted and have nice bushy tops. Most of the Oaks are difficult to transplant and should therefore be severely cut back before being planted. Give them



Rhododendron catawbiense

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

Quercus sempervirens, continued

plenty of water and keep them well mulched until well established.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 50
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	8 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	12 50
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	

RHODODENDRON The government recommends that beds for the planting of Rhododendron shall be trenched 3 to 4 feet deep and filled within 4 inches of the finished grade with a mixture of one part humus or leaf-mold and four parts loam; a small part of sand to be added for proper drainage; and the remaining part to be filled with a leaf-mulch. We have control over several thousand acres of land in the Alleghany Mountains of western North Carolina, which contain the finest lot of native Rhododendron and Mountain Laurel to be had anywhere in the country. Our connections there put us in a position to quote very interesting prices on carload lots or less on collected Rhododendron and other plants native to the mountain country.

R. catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$1 25	\$10 00
R. maximum. American Rosebay.		
18 to 24 in.	\$1 50	\$12 50

AUDUBON NURSERY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

VIBURNUM odoratissimum. Evergreen Viburnum. A Japanese evergreen with broad glossy leaves and fragrant white flowers in April. Ultimate height 10 feet.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.....	\$0 40	\$3 00
15 to 18 in.....	50	4 00

V. suspensum. Evergreen Viburnum. An evergreen shrub with dark green leaves, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. Blooms in March with creamy white flowers. Prefers a well-drained soil and plenty of plant food. Should be protected from the afternoon sun in the summer.

	Each	10
10 to 12 in.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
12 to 15 in.....	50	4 00

V. Tinus. Evergreen Viburnum, or Laurestinus. A fine shrub with dark green leaves; a native of Europe. Flowers are white or flesh-colored, borne in numerous terminal clusters. The flower-buds before opening are bright red. Berries, which follow the flowers, are black at maturity.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
15 to 18 in.....	50	4 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 25	10 00

YUCCA aloifolia. Spanish Bayonet. Well-known native plant, with stiff dagger-shaped leaves. Found in great numbers along the seashore. Flowers cream-white.

	Each	10
3 yrs.....	\$0 25	\$2 00

Y. filamentosa. Adam's Needle, or Bear Grass. A stately plant with stiff evergreen foliage. Flowering stems are 4 to 6 feet tall and the large clusters of creamy white flowers in summer make a great effect. An excellent plant for mass planting

	Each	10
3 yrs.....	\$0 25	\$2 00



Yucca filamentosa



Biota aurea nana (see page 23)

Coniferous Evergreens

Here at Wilmington we have a soil specially adapted to the growing of Conifers. Our soil consists of a fine sandy loam which gives the plants a good system of small fibrous roots. A great many of the Coniferous Evergreens that are raised in clay soil have but a few big leaders, and these give a poor stand when transplanted. To further insure our customers' success with Audubon Conifers, we transplant them every two years in new well-fertilized soil.

Every year we propagate thousands of Evergreens in our up-to-date propagating plant. Generally we keep them one year in pots after leaving the propagating plant and afterwards move them to the fields.

Besides having a splendid root-system we take care to give the trees well-shaped tops and these are sheared regularly.

All our Conifers are dug with a ball of earth around the roots and this is securely wrapped in burlap. When planting these trees, do not remove the burlap but plant the tree burlap and all.

Plants should be well watered and fertilized for best results.

BIOTA aurea conspicua. Golden Arborvitæ. An erect, compact-growing tree, with beautiful golden foliage.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
24 to 30 in.....	75	6 00
30 to 36 in.....	1 25	10 00

AUDUBON NURSERY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, continued

Biota aurea nana. Berckman's Golden Arborvitæ. A very dwarf, compact shrub, with golden yellow foliage. A very popular variety and one of the best dwarf evergreens. Very effective for planting in vases and window-boxes. Used also in great numbers for cemetery planting.

	Each	10
15 to 20 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
20 to 24 in.....	1 00	8 00
24 to 30 in.....	1 50	12 50

B. aurea pyramidalis. Golden Pyramidal Arborvitæ. A tall hardy variety of Arborvitæ with a beautiful golden color. It may be used for planting on lawn or for groups.

	Each	10
24 to 30 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
30 to 36 in.....	75	6 00

B. pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ. A compact-growing form of Arborvitæ, with a rich deep green foliage. The green color of the foliage is retained all the winter and does not change to a brownish color, as is the case with some varieties of Arborvitæ.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	8 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 50	12 50

CEPHALOTAXUS pedunculata. Stem-fruited Yew. An ornamental evergreen, in appearance very like an English Yew, but of more graceful habit. They thrive best in a somewhat moist but well-drained sandy loam, and in partly shaded situations.

	Each	10
10 to 12 in.....	\$0 35	\$3 00

C. pedunculata fastigiata. Korean Yew. A columnar shrub with upright branches and dark green foliage. A very valuable and interesting plant as a lawn specimen.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
24 to 30 in.....	75	6 00

CRYPTOMERIA japonica compacta. Compact Japanese Cedar. A compact pyramidal tree, with a bluish green foliage. The Cryptomerias are extensively planted in Japan as avenue trees and are also much used for their timber in that country. The trees are hardy as far north as New York.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 75	\$15 00

JUNIPERUS communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. A narrow columnar shrub with upright appressed branches; foliage deep green. A very valuable shrub which, on account of its formal outline, is very useful in Italian gardens.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	8 00

J. japonica aurea. Japanese Golden Juniper. Dense low shrub with spreading, long, robust branches. The young growth is golden yellow at first, changing to light green. Very distinct and attractive shrub.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	12 50

J. Sabina. Compact Savin Juniper. Spreading shrub; branchlets rather slender, and of a strong odor when bruised. Native of central and southern Europe.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
18 to 24 in.....	75	6 00



Juniperus Sabina

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, continued

Juniperus Sabina tamariscifolia. Tamarix-leaved Savin Juniper. Procumbent or ascending shrub; leaves usually all needle-shaped; dark and bright green, with a white line above. Native of the mountains of southern Europe.

	Each	10
10 to 12 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
12 to 15 in.....	75	6 00

J. sinensis. Chinese Juniper. A beautiful, hardy tree with slender branches. Pyramidal in outline, with silver-green, scale-like foliage. One of the most desirable Junipers for lawn or garden. It retains its dense habit and is very desirable.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
18 to 24 in.....	75	6 00

J. sinensis argenteo-variegata. Variegated Chinese Juniper. The foliage of this Juniper is similar to the preceding one, but the tips of many of the branches are white and these are prettily scattered among the green foliage.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 25	10 00

J. sinensis Pfitzeriana. German Juniper. A new, very valuable, and hardy addition to the Juniper family. It forms a broad pyramid with horizontally spreading branches and nodding branchlets of a grayish green color. The under side of the leaves presents two very well-defined white lines.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50

J. virginiana. Red Cedar. A large native tree with conical head and spreading upright branches. It is quite variable in color and shape of foliage; in the summer the leaves are bright green, while a bronzy color is assumed in the winter.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	8 00
5 to 6 ft.....	1 25	

AUDUBON NURSERY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, con.

Juniperus virginiana glauca. Blue Virginia Cedar. A vigorous-growing form of the Red Cedar, with glaucous foliage. A very useful Juniper for landscape planting, making very fine specimens.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 50

J. virginiana elegantissima Leei. Lee's Golden Cedar. Similar to the Red Cedar, with the tips of the young branches golden-yellow. A very effective tree in the winter.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50

J. virginiana tripartita. A dwarf, spreading Juniper of irregular habit, densely branched with acicular, glaucous leaves. All Junipers thrive best in sandy and loamy, moderately moist soil, but grow well even in rather dry, rocky, and gravelly ground. They prefer sunny, open situations. They are well adapted for hedges and for planting as shelters or windbreaks, as also for seaside planting.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50



Juniperus virginiana
(see page 24)

PINUS Pinaster (P. maritima). Cluster Pine. A pyramidal tree with spreading, slightly pendulous branches. Leaves are bright glossy green and from 6 to 9 inches long. Native of southern Europe. A very useful tree for planting along the seacoast in the southern states.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$0 50	\$4 00
15 to 18 in.	75	6 00

RETINOSPORA filifera. Thread-branched Cypress. A remarkably fine tree with graceful thread-like branches, which are a light green and hang down in a graceful way. A very popular and desirable evergreen.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 ft.	2 50	20 00

R. filifera aurea. Golden Thread-branched Cypress. Similar to the preceding one, but of a bright golden yellow color, also of a more dwarfish growth. This is one of the brightest evergreens.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$0 75	\$6 00
18 to 24 in.	1 75	15 00

R. pisifera. Pea-fruited Cypress. A very hardy and valuable Japanese evergreen with bright green, somewhat pendulous foliage. It is used by the Japanese in making miniature trees. This interesting tree is not very common in cultivation, but makes a shapely specimen.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 00



Retinospora Veitchii

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, continued

Retinospora pisifera aurea. Golden Pea-fruited Cypress. Similar to the last-mentioned evergreen, except the new growth is rich golden yellow. A most exquisite variety.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 25	10 00
4 to 5 ft.....	2 00	17 50

R. plumosa. Plume-like Cypress. A small tree with slender feathery branches and bright green foliage. A very popular, quick-growing plant which makes a good hedge.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
15 to 18 in.....	75	6 00

R. plumosa aurea. Golden-plumed Cypress. One of the most popular of all the ornamental evergreens with a bright golden yellow foliage. Very hardy and vigorous.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
15 to 18 in.....	75	6 00

R. squarrosa Veitchii. Veitch's Silver Cypress. A beautiful evergreen with bluish green foliage. The tree is densely branched with feathery, spreading branches. Rapid grower.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
18 to 24 in.....	75	6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 25	10 00

THUJA occidentalis aurea. George Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ. A dwarf, compact tree with bright golden foliage, which color is kept throughout the year.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	12 50

AUDUBON NURSERY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, continued

- Thuja occidentalis Ellwangeriana.** Arborvitæ. A low, broad, pyramidal shrub with slender branches clothed with two kinds of foliage. Each 10
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| 12 to 18 in..... | \$0 40 | \$3 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft..... | 2 00 | 17 50 |
- T. occidentalis globosa.** Globe Arborvitæ. A round, compact form with bright green foliage. Can be used successfully for planting in vases. Each 10
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| 12 to 18 in..... | \$0 60 | \$5 00 |
|------------------|--------|--------|
- T. occidentalis Hoveyi.** Arborvitæ. A dwarf, globe-shaped form of Arborvitæ with bright green foliage. Each 10
- | | | |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft..... | \$1 50 | \$12 50 |
|----------------|--------|---------|
- T. occidentalis pyramidalis.** Pyramidal Arborvitæ. A valuable, upright-growing evergreen, of compact habit, and bright green foliage. Very formal and attractive. Each 10
- | | | |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft..... | \$1 50 | \$12 50 |
|----------------|--------|---------|
- T. occidentalis Rosenthali.** Arborvitæ. This is, without doubt, the finest tree of the whole Arborvitæ family. The foliage is deep green and the growth terminates with a small whitish ball. Compact grower. Each 10
- | | | |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft..... | \$1 75 | \$15 00 |
|----------------|--------|---------|
- T. occidentalis sibirica.** Siberian Arborvitæ. An exceedingly hardy variety of Arborvitæ, keeping its bright green color well in the winter. Growth is compact and pyramidal. Valuable for hedges. Each 10
- | | | |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft..... | \$1 50 | \$12 50 |
|----------------|--------|---------|
- T. occidentalis Spaethii.** Spaeth's Arborvitæ. A dwarf variety of Arborvitæ. It is very peculiar, in that it has two kinds of foliage and on the lower branches there are spreading leaves while on the upper branches the leaves are appressed. Each 10
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| 12 to 15 in..... | \$1 00 | \$9 00 |
|------------------|--------|--------|
- T. occidentalis spiralis.** Erect Arborvitæ. An erect and formal Arborvitæ with a rich green foliage. The peculiarly twisted foliage gives the tree a spiral appearance. A valuable plant for formal gardens. Each 10
- | | | |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft..... | \$1 50 | \$12 50 |
|----------------|--------|---------|



Thuja occidentalis globosa



Chamærops excelsa

Palms

There is no class of plants which gives such a tropical effect as Palms. These plants should be set out in spring or late summer, so they may become well established before cold weather sets in. Palms are very heavy feeders and must be well supplied with manure. Use a fertilizer containing a great amount of potash and a small percentage of nitrate. Nitrate will cause a sappy growth and the Palms will not be sufficiently matured in the fall to stand freezing. Do not cultivate too late in the fall. In planting Palms dig good-sized holes and fill these with a very good earth and add to this a quantity of well-rotted stable manure. Do not disturb the ground around the roots, which is dug with the Palms and wrapped in burlap. When the ground is dry, it should be properly mulched and the watering must be well attended to. If the Palm is once established, it will take care of itself. To prevent loosening of the Palms, after being set out, the leaves should be tight together for several weeks. Palms can be transplanted safely, no matter how big and old, if properly done. After several years experimenting with Palms, we find that the two following varieties give splendid results in our territory. Several other varieties are being tried out, but these will not be offered until their hardiness is proven.

TRACHYCARPUS excelsus (*Chamærops excelsa*). Windmill Palm. An extremely hardy Palm, withstanding zero weather. Native of Asia. The trunk is slim and very hairy; the leaf segments are narrow and flexible. Excellent variety for street planting.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00	18 00
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	
4 to 5 ft.....	6 50	
5 to 6 ft.....	12 00	
8 to 10 ft.....	25 00	

T. nepalensis. Asiatic Fan Palm. Similar to *T. excelsus*, but leaves are a darker green, also smaller and borne on shorter stems. The best variety for windy situations, as the leaves will never whip to pieces.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$3 00
3 to 4 ft.....	5 00
4 to 5 ft.....	7 50



Wall covered with *Ampelopsis Veitchii*

Vines and Climbers

Climbing plants are always useful in the garden. They may be used for trellises or for covering walls. If you have a wall you want to cover quickly, plant the Boston Ivy, as this is about the quickest-climbing vine that will cling to any wall without support or help.

The vines we offer are all first-class plants, grown in the best known way.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii. Japanese, or Boston Ivy. Foliage is dense and glossy and turns yellow and red in the fall. The vine is of rapid growth and will cling to everything. Drops its leaves in the fall.

	Each	10	100
2-yr.-old vines.....	\$0 25	\$2 25	\$20 00

AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaved Akebia. A hardy climber, which thrives best in moist, sunny places. The leaves consist of five small leaflets. The rosy purple flowers are produced in April. Vine is almost evergreen.

	Each	10
2-yr.-old vines.....	\$0 25	\$2 00

BIGNONIA hybrida. Trumpet-Vine. A hardy, vigorous grower, thrives best in moist rich soils. Flowers are dark red. May be used for covering walls, tree trunks or on trellises.

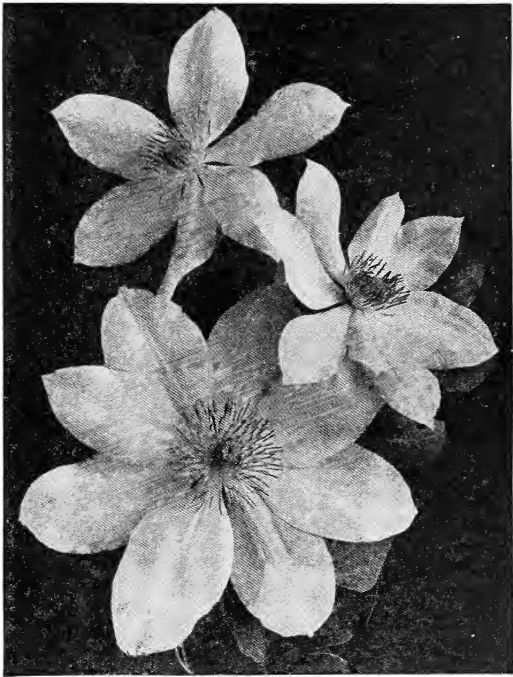
	Each	10
2-yr.-old vines.....	\$0 40	\$3 00

B., Mme. Gallen. Trumpet-Vine. Similar to the above, but with bigger flowers. A handsome and hardy variety.

	Each	10
2-yr.-old vines.....	\$0 40	\$3 00

CLEMATIS paniculata. Japanese Clematis. A vigorous-growing vine; a native of Japan. The small white flowers are very fragrant and are borne in axillary and terminal panicles. A useful vine for planting on arbors, trellises, etc. Blooms in the fall.

	Each	10
2-yr.-old vines.....	\$0 25	\$2 00



Clematis hybrida

VINES AND CLIMBERS, continued

Clematis hybrida. Large-flowering Clematis. The hybrid varieties of Clematis, when successfully grown, are among the most beautiful of hardy climbers. The soil best adapted to these climbers is a rich, light, loamy soil, which should be well drained and be kept rich by annual applications of horse- or cow-manure. Mulching with rotted manure or leaves on the approach of winter will increase the strength of the plants and the size of the flowers. Clematises hybridize very readily, and the number of varieties is almost countless. We have selected the very best varieties, which we list below:

- Coccinea.** Red.
- Duchess of Edinburgh.** Double; white.
- Gipsy Queen.** Dark purple.
- Jackmannii.** Purple-blue.
- Madame Baron Veillard.** Reddish purple.

	Each	10
2-yr.-old vines.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

EVONYMUS radicans. Climbing Evonymus. An ever-green climbing vine, grows from 15 to 20 feet. Very hardy, useful for covering walls, rocks, etc. Thrives in any soil, very satisfactory for shady places.

	Each	10	100
2-yr.-old vines.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

FICUS repens. Climbing Fig. Climbing vine, closely clinging to walls, sometimes used for hanging baskets. Native of China and Japan. The leaves are small and make a dense, dark green covering. The vine is hardy only in protected places in our territory, but if cut back by frost, it will grow again in the spring.

	Each	10
Strong pot-grown vines.....	\$0 15	\$1 25

AUDUBON NURSERY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

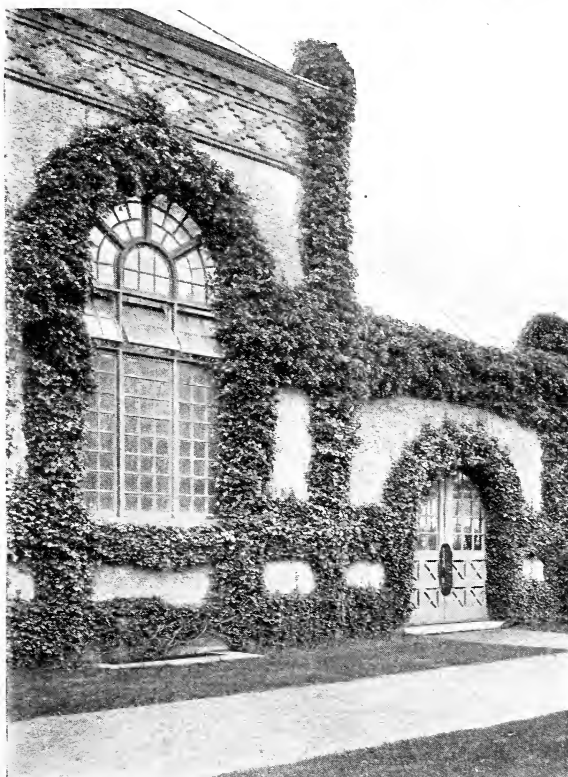
VINES AND CLIMBERS, continued

HEDERA helix. English Ivy. High-climbing vine; leaves usually 3- to 5-lobed, dark green above, pale green beneath. A very valuable evergreen plant for covering walls, trunks of trees, and trellis-work. Also used for hanging-baskets, window-boxes, and as a border for shrubbery and flower beds. It grows in almost any soil, but best in a somewhat moist and rich one, and in shady positions. Sometimes it is hard to get this vine to cling to walls, especially if these are in a sunny situation. In such cases, it is best to plant the Boston Ivy among the English Ivy. As the Boston Ivy is of much faster growth, it will quickly cover any wall, and acts at the same time as a support to the English Ivy and keeps the walls cool. It is unnecessary to cut out the Boston Ivy after the English Ivy gets established on the wall, as it is quickly killed out by the English Ivy, when it once covers the wall.

	Each	10	100
Strong plants from 2 1/2-in. pots. . .	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00

JASMINUM primulinum. Chinese Jasmine. A rambling, very free-flowering evergreen vine, with slender green 4-angled branches. Flowers are primrose-yellow with a darker eye, 1 1/2 to 2 inches across. One of the best introductions of recent years; will stand some frost. It blooms in early spring, the season lasting two months or more. Not hardy north of Washington, D. C.

	Each	10	100
Strong plants.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00



Hedera helix

AUDUBON NURSERY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

VINES AND CLIMBERS, continued

KADSURA japonica. A Japanese evergreen vine with leathery foliage. The flowers are not at all showy, but it is a plant of extraordinary beauty in the autumn when the clusters of scarlet fruit are ripe, their brilliancy being heightened by contrast with the dark green, lustrous, persistent leaves. It might be grown wherever the climate is sufficiently mild, as in autumn no plant is more beautiful.

	Each	10
Strong plants.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

WISTERIA chinensis. Chinese Purple Wisteria. Free-flowering vines with handsome showy flowers. Very hardy and ornamental. They may be trained on trellises, arbors, porches, trees, etc. Flowers purple.

	Each	10	100
Extra-strong plants.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

W. chinensis alba. Chinese White Wisteria. Similar to the above variety with pure white flowers.

	Each	10	100
Extra-strong plants.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

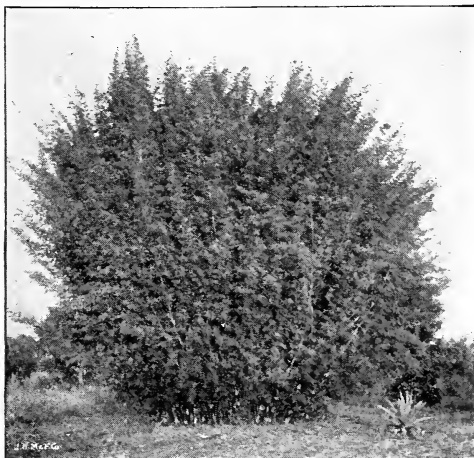
W. frutescens magnifica. American Wisteria. Flowers are large, pale blue, with a yellow center. Blooms about a month later than the Chinese Wisteria.

	Each	10	100
Strong plants.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00



Chinese Wisteria

We make no charge for packing, and this is done with the utmost care by experts



Bambusa (Bamboo)

Bamboos and Grasses

The Bamboos are cultivated for the surpassing beauty of their foliage and habit. Some of them are hardy even in parts of the northern states, but they are warm-country plants. Some varieties attain a height of 100 to 120 feet, with culm having a diameter of 8 to 12 inches. They are objects of grace and beauty in the garden and conservatory and, under special conditions of landscape, Bamboos are matchless. They delight in a deep, rich loam and generally respond to good treatment. A warm, slightly shady nook, protected from the prevailing cold winds of winter, and in which moist but well-drained soil is plentiful, is an ideal location. A top-dressing of manure is not only beneficial in winter, by preventing the frost from penetrating the ground too deeply, but it also preserves the moisture that is so essential to the welfare of the plants during the growing season. During the first few years, a new plantation should receive generous protection in localities in which the winters are trying.

Planted in tubs or large pots the Bamboo makes a fine decorative plant for conservatories, especially as it may be grown and used out-of-doors in the summer.

ARUNDINARIA falcata. Bamboo. Height 10 to 20 feet; leaves 4 to 6 inches long and about $\frac{1}{3}$ inch wide, light green, striate-veined. Mild climate. Each 10

Strong clumps.....\$0 50 \$4 00

BAMBUSA argentea striata. Bamboo. Height 30 to 40 feet; strong grower; leaves striped green and white.

Each 10

Strong clumps.....\$0 50 \$4 00

B. Metake. Japanese Bamboo. Height 5 to 10 feet. The commonest of the hardy Bamboos. Particularly recommended for cities. Native of Japan. Each 10

Strong clumps.....\$0 50 \$4 00

B. verticillata. Bamboo. Height 15 to 20 feet. Canes are striped yellow; hardy. Each 10

Strong clumps.....\$0 50 \$4 00

GYNERIUM argenteum. Pampas Grass. An immense grass growing in great clumps, with feathery plumes often 2 feet long. Each 10

Strong clumps.....\$0 50 \$4 00



Hedge of Berberis Thunbergii

Hedges

Hedges may be used for two distinct purposes, for defense and for ornament. Ornamental Hedges may be rendered defensive by stretching tightly two or three strands of barbed wire through the center of the Hedge.

In setting out Hedges the following rules should be observed: Make a trench about 18 inches wide and deep, so there is sufficient space for the roots without bending. Fill the trench with the best dirt you have and use plenty of well-rotted stable manure. The latter should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Pack the dirt well around the roots, as this will insure good growth. Give sufficient water until well established. The tops of the plants should be severely cut back. It is best to plant the Hedges in a single row. The double row, as formerly used, is impractical, as it is more difficult to cultivate and preserve free from weeds.

As to the best outline of the Hedge, it should be understood that a Hedge should never be wider on top than at the bottom, as this will cause the Hedge to be without foliage near the ground.

ABELIA grandiflora. Hybrid Abelia. A broad-leaved evergreen, suitable for hedges up to 4 feet. Not hardy north of Washington and St. Louis.

	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$25 00

BERBERIS Thunbergii. Thunberg's Barberry. Deciduous, thorny, slow-growing. Cannot be relied on for hedges over 4 feet high. Adapted to all sections of the United States. Responds to pruning, but makes a more attractive hedge when shears are not used. Will grow within reach of salt-water spray.

	100
12 to 15 in.....	\$15 00

BUXUS suffruticosa. Dwarf Boxwood. Evergreen, low-growing hedge plant; stands shearing well; thrives as far north as central New York.

	100	1,000
4 to 6 in.....	\$8 00	\$60 00
6 to 8 in.....	10 00	80 00

AUDUBON NURSERY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

HEDGES, continued

CITRUS trifoliata. Hardy Orange. Deciduous; a defensive hedge plant. Hardy as far north as central New York. As the Orange is subject to San José scale, it should be regularly sprayed with lime-sulphur.

	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft.....	\$6 00	\$50 00
3 to 4 ft.....	12 00	100 00

HIBISCUS syriacus (*Althæa frutex*). Rose of Sharon. Deciduous; flowering hedge plant. Useful for hedges and screens under 10 feet where an open bottom is not objectionable. Will grow successfully except in the most northern part of the United States.

	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft.....	\$15 00	\$125 00

LIGUSTRUM amurense. Amoor River Privet. Broad-leaved evergreen with leaves smaller than the California Privet and better for hedges than that plant. Hardy as far north as Virginia and Missouri.

	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft.....	\$4 00	\$35 00

L. ovalifolium. California Privet. Half-evergreen shrub; useful for hedges from 6 inches to 12 feet. Tops are liable to freeze to the ground every few years as far south as North Carolina and Oklahoma. Stands pruning well, thrives near salt water, even within the reach of the spray.

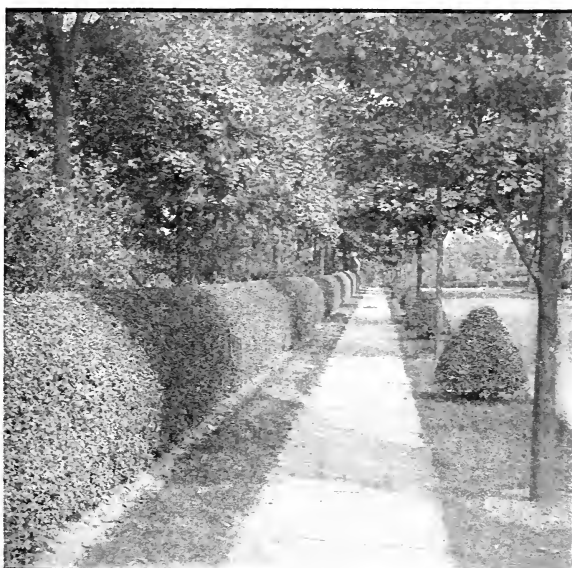
	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft.....	\$4 00	\$35 00

PITTIOSPORUM Tobira. Japanese Pittosporum. Broad-leaved evergreen. Thrives in the South Atlantic and Gulf states.

	100
10 to 12 in.....	\$15 00

SPIRÆA Thunbergii. Snow Garland. Useful for hedges up to 5 feet, with white flowers in early spring. It has fine foliage, but the tips of the branches are sometimes winter-killed in the North.

	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft.....	\$15 00	\$125 00



Hedge of *Ligustrum ovalifolium*



Roses

The Rose is at home in the South, where it will produce flowers almost the year round. Roses should be heavily fertilized to get the best results. The old wood should be cut out every spring. This is specially important of the Tea Roses which are the best bloomers.

Most of our Roses are grown on their own roots. Grafted Roses will sometimes send out suckers from the wild stock and these should always be promptly removed, as they will injure the grafted Rose above.

Roses are frequently attacked by mildew, a fungous disease, which under certain climatic conditions is of rapid development. When a Rose is attacked by this disease, the leaves show a whitish mold. The best remedy is to use powdered sulphur, which should be applied early in the morning when the dew is still on the leaves. The sulphur should be evenly sifted over the entire foliage and it is often necessary to repeat the treatment for several times.

Purchaser's selection of strong, 2-yr.-old, field-grown plants
25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

Our selection of strong, 2-yr.-old, field-grown plants, \$2 for
10, \$17.50 per 100

NOTE.—The abbreviation, following the name of each Rose, denotes the class to which it belongs: (C.H.Pol.) Climbing Hybrid Polyantha; (C.H.T.) Climbing Hybrid Tea; (C.P.) Climbing Polyantha or Rambler; (C.T.) Climbing Tea; (H.C.) Hybrid China or Bengal; (H.P.) Hybrid Perpetual; (H.T.) Hybrid Tea; (H.W.) Hybrid Wichuriana; (N. and N.C.) Noisette and Climbing Noisette; (P.) Polyantha; (T.) Tea-scented, Everblooming.

Antoine Rivoire. H.T. Creamy white, delicately tinted with pink; extra-large petals, making a bloom of distinct and beautiful form. Full and double.



Catherine Zeimet

ROSES, continued

- Abel Chatenay.** H.T. A good grower and perpetual bloomer; large and beautiful when in bud and bloom; deeply recurved petals of rose-pink, with a tinge of salmon.
- Bessie Brown.** H.T. Of a distinct type in shape and color and very beautiful. Erect stems; full deep blooms with enormous petals; white flushed with pink, growing deeper towards center.
- Blumenschmidt.** T. Pure citron-yellow, outer petals edged tender rose. A sport from Mme. Francisca Krueger, which it resembles in form and foliage.
- Catherine Zeimet.** P. Pure snow-white double blooms in profuse clusters. A compact bushy grower of dwarf habit; foliage dark, glossy and finely cut. Everblooming and hardy.
- Creole Beauty.** T. Bright, rich crimson-scarlet; beautiful clean buds; opens well, showing large, full flowers.
- Duchess of Wellington.** H.T. Intense saffron-yellow, stained with deep crimson. An admirable new Rose similar in style to Killarney.
- Gloire Lyonnaise.** H.P. Creamy white, the nearest to a yellow Hybrid Perpetual Rose and a grand one.
- George Reimers.** H.T. Brilliant fiery red. Massive and large petals. A continuous bloomer and fine bedding Rose.
- Gruss an Teplitz.** H.C. Hardy in all sections. Produces a mass of fiery crimson blooms on long stems.
- Hugh Dickson.** H.P. Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; very large and beautiful form, with handsome foliage.
- J. B. Clarke.** H.T. Intense scarlet, shaded crimson-maroon, very dark and rich; petals large, deep, and smooth. Foliage dark green; growth strong and upright, making a large, handsome bush.
- Jeanne d'Arc.** P. Pure white seedling from Mme. Norbert Levavasseur, with good flowering qualities, but smaller foliage.
- Jessie.** P. Bright cherry-crimson; excels all red Baby Ramblers in beauty and color. Splendid for pot-culture, bedding, and massing. Blooms constantly until frost.

AUDUBON NURSERY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROSES, continued

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. H.T. Clear imperial pink blooms of magnificent size and form, produced on stiff, erect canes. The strongest grower of the Hybrid Tea Roses.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. H.T. Pure white flowers. The choicest Rose for cut-flowers. A sturdy grower; blooms from early spring until late frost.

Killarney. H.T. Brilliant pink, with large pointed buds. Enormous flowers of exceeding beauty.

Katherine Mermet. T. Clear shining pink. Elegant buds and large globular flowers.

Lady Hillingdon. T. Deep apricot-yellow, long pointed buds. A very decorative, free-flowering Rose.

Madame Caroline Testout. H.T. Brilliant satiny rose, deepening at center; immense broad petals and large flowers.

Madame Jules Grolez. H.T. Bright china-rose; large, full and perfect form; splendid for bedding and massing.

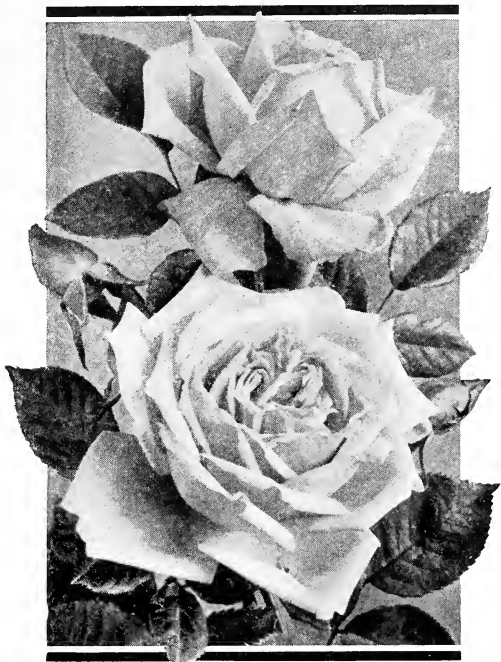
Madame Norbert Levavasseur. P. A dwarf form of Crimson Rambler, attaining a height of 20 inches. Clear, brilliant, ruby-red flowers. Very hardy Rose, blooming in profuse clusters until frost. Will bloom all winter if taken indoors.

Madame Plantier. H.P. A June Rose; pure white flowers; continuous bloomer; extensively used for cemetery planting.

Mme. Francisca Kruger. T. A vigorous grower and constant bloomer; large blooms of deep copper-yellow.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria



Maman Cochet

ROSES, continued

Maman Cochet. T. Rich rosy pink; exquisite in color and graceful in form from bud to bloom. Has healthy foliage and long, stiff stems, making it a leading cut-flower variety.

Marie Lambert. T. Pure white, does not pink; a fine grower and bloomer.

Prince de Bulgarie. H.T. Silvery flesh, very delicately shaded to golden salmon center. Large and full blooms.

Robin Hood. H.T. Glorious rosy scarlet color. Bloom full and of beautiful form. A ready grower and free producer.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting. T. The color is a combination of creamy white, faint orange-yellow, and light peach. Large and full flowers.

The Queen. T. Pure snow-white, beautifully formed buds.

Ulrich Brunner. H.P. Brilliant cherry-red flowers of immense size. A very strong and disease-resisting variety.

White Maman Cochet. T. Very large and beautifully formed in bud and bloom; waxy white flowers taking a faint or pink flush.

CLIMBING ROSES

Prices same as those of the other Roses

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. C.H.Pol. Ivory-white, shading towards center to silvery rose; rapid climber and very hardy.

Climbing Killarney. C.H.T. A vigorous climber possessing the same splendid qualities as the parent Killarney.

AUDUBON NURSERY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROSES, continued

Climbing Madame Caroline Testout. C.H.T. A very beautiful, rampant climber, identical with its parent, Madame Caroline Testout.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. C.H.T. Ivory-white, identical with the parent, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, except in its strong climbing habit.

Dorothy Perkins. H.W. Beautiful shell-pink color, which holds for a long time. Very hardy and vigorous climber.

Flower of Fairfield, or Everblooming Crimson Rambler. C.P. Brilliant crimson flowers borne profusely in excellent clusters.

Marechal Niel. N. A favorite climber of the South, where it attains the greatest perfection. Flowers are golden yellow.

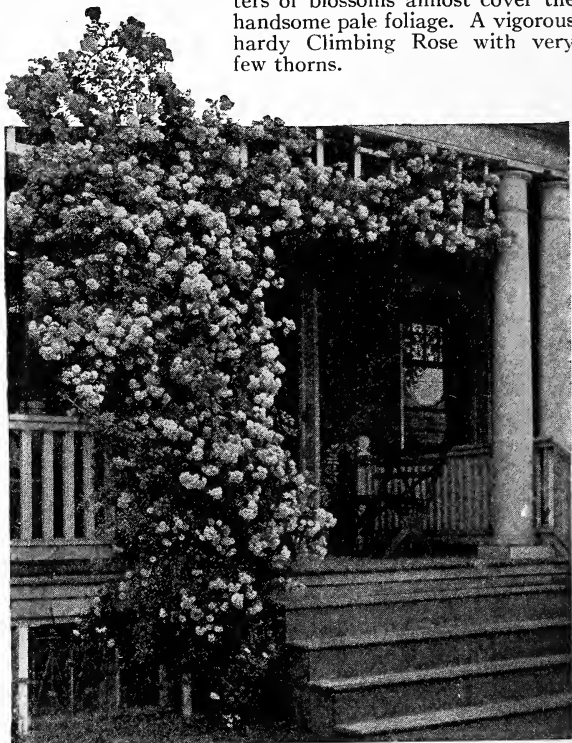
Marie Washington. C.N. White flowers of medium size; blooms profusely in large clusters all summer.

Pillar of Gold. C.T. Apricot-yellow with reflex petals flushed with coppery pink and shades of old-gold; very large and double to the center. Blooms throughout the season.

Reine Marie Henriette. N. A sturdy climber and ever-bloomer, thriving especially well in the South. Rich brilliant crimson flowers.

Reve d'Or. C.T. Orange-yellow or deep saffron; a strong climber and a beautiful pillar Rose.

Tausendschon. C.P. Varying shades from a delicately flushed white to a deep pink or rosy carmine. The clusters of blossoms almost cover the handsome pale foliage. A vigorous hardy Climbing Rose with very few thorns.



Dorothy Perkins Roses



Iris Kaempferi

Perennials

IRIS germanica. German Iris. Spring-flowering. very desirable plants. The large flowers come in a great collection of colors. We offer the following varieties:

Albicans. White.

Aurea. Dark yellow.

Florentina alba. White, shaded violet.

Her Majesty. Pale pink and dark rose.

La Beaute. Large dark sky-blue.

Mrs. Reuthe. Very large-flowering; white edged blue.

Pallida, Celeste. Pale sky-blue.

Pallida, Daisy Hill. Tall grower; dark blue flowers.

Pallida, Queen of May. Violet-pink.

	Each	10	100
Strong roots.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00

I. Kaempferi. Japanese Iris. For good flowers these plants should have an abundance of water and stable manure. The plants form strong clumps, attain a height of 2 to 3 feet, and bear several flower-stems. The leaves are slender, erect, growing almost parallel to each other. The flowers range in color from white through various shades of blue to deep purple, with the segments variegated with darker veins and streaks, or plain. All the varieties are hardy and thrive best in cool, moist situations. They begin flowering in May and continue for several weeks. We offer the following most desirable varieties:

Aoigata. Single; white, purple-striped; upper petals violet.

Araragai. Double; velvet-blue, center yellow.

Gekka-no-Nami. Large-flowering; double; white.

AUDUBON NURSERY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

IRIS KAEMPFERI, continued

Iso-no-Nami. Extra large-flowering; white, striped blue; upper petals blue.

Kuro-kumo. Large-flowering; double; blue, center yellow; dwarf.

Oku-Banri. Single; white, suffused blue.

Shigu-no-Uranami. Double; large-flowering; violet-blue, veined white, center yellow.

Sueren. Double; violet-blue; center white.

Zama-no-mori. Double; violet-red margins, center yellow.

	Each	10	100
Strong roots.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00

HIBISCUS, Meehan's Mallow Marvels. Improved and valuable hardy form of the native herbaceous Rose-Mallows. They bloom from June until fall. The plants grow as high as 5 to 6 feet and the flowers, which are produced in great profusion, measure as much as 9 inches across. We offer white-, pink-, and red-flowering forms.

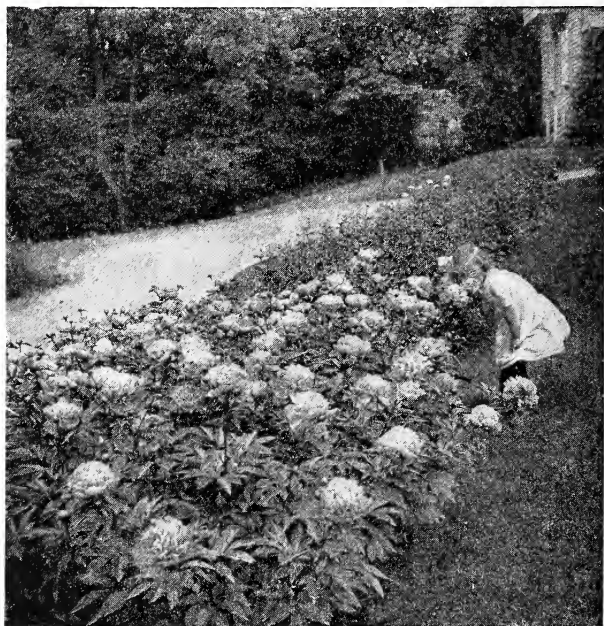
	Each	10	100
Strong roots.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00

PÆONIA sinensis. Peonies. The Peonies are of easy culture, thriving in any ordinary, good garden soil. For best results Peonies should be planted in the fall. We offer a nice collection in various colors.

	Each	10	100
Strong roots.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00

TRITOMA Uvaria. Red-hot Poker; Torch Lily. Extremely showy plants, with grass-like leaves, 2 to 3 feet long. Flowers tubular, about an inch long, massed in tall spikes borne well above the foliage. The upper flowers are bright red, the lower ones yellow.

	Each	10	100
Strong plants.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00



Planting of Peonies



Landscape Department

No matter how small or how large one's place may be, whether it is a small back yard or an estate of acres, its planting can best be done according to a plan. Just as the sculptor sees the finished statue in a block of marble, so the landscape-gardener sees, with the same kind of sight, the undeveloped beauties of every tract of land. It is an easy matter to plant a tree or a shrub, but it is not so easy to set them in their proper positions in relation to surrounding objects and for the effect they are intended to create.

We have, therefore, added to our organization a fully equipped landscape department in charge of a qualified expert. It is the business of that department to furnish our patrons with suggestions for the proper use of the stock we supply. Every place has its own problem, upon the proper solution of which depends the success or failure of the planting. Our men are trained to give satisfactory answers to these problems, and this service is rendered free of charge, except where the planting is very extensive or where it is necessary to send our men to study the problem on the spot. For this service a charge is made only to cover expenses.

Suggestions for the proper planting of smaller places will be cheerfully furnished upon the receipt of a diagram of the place, showing its size, location of buildings, points of the compass and, if possible, the nature of the soil.

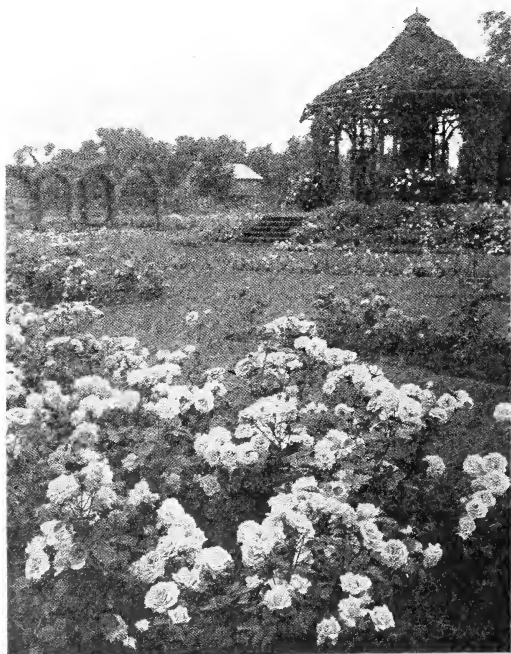
BEAUTIFYING YOUR HOME GROUNDS PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS

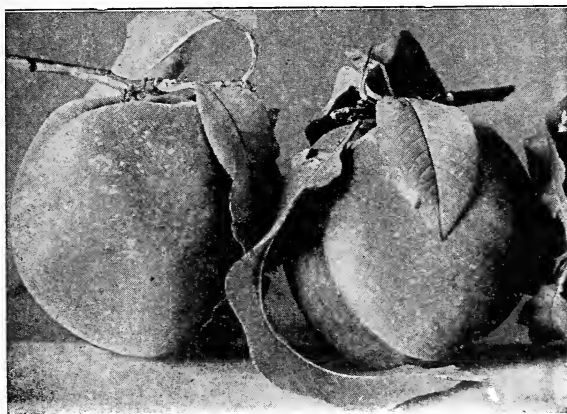
There is a strong economic side to beautifying the home grounds, the sight of which must not be lost. A prominent professor of landscape gardening sums it up in this way:

"Of course, you do not expect to make money out of your home—you expect to live in it—but the day will come when you or your children will wish to sell part or all of your property. And the buyer will look at everything you have done from the cold, unsympathetic viewpoint of hard-cash value. The man of wealth who indulges every personal whim, and makes an eccentric place, will lose a lot of money. On the other hand, if you leave your place bare, it may be absolutely unsalable when the time of need comes, or you will get less than it is worth. But, if it is sensibly planted, you can get a bigger profit for the money you put into trees and shrubs than for the same money spent on house or barn or hogs. Then old trees, that cost you nothing to plant, may bring you a millionaire buyer. Ten dollars spent on shrubs and vines planted against the foundation of your house may add \$100 to its cash selling value.

"It may be much more important to spend \$100 on a bathroom; but, for one person who sees the \$100 you spend on plumbing or interior decoration, there are thousands of passers-by who see the \$10 spent in your front yard."

To our mind this sums up the entire question, and we refer it to our patrons as a most practical side of beautifying the home grounds.





Fruit Trees

APPLES

These trees should be planted from 25 to 40 feet apart.

Ben Davis. Medium to large; subacid; a late ripener and good keeper.

Delicious. Brilliant dark red; slightly acid; vigorous grower.

Jonathan. Medium to large; brilliant red; subacid; winter.

Stayman Winesap. Medium to large; green and yellow.

Red Astrachan. Summer; red.

Red June. Summer; red.

Yellow Transparent. Summer; medium subacid. The best for southern planting.

York Imperial. Winter; medium size; greenish yellow with bright red stripes.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., 2 yrs.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$20 00
5 to 6 ft. 1 yr.....	25	2 00	15 00

PEARS

Bartlett. Summer; golden yellow.

Garber. Fall; yellow.

Kieffer. Fruit large; skin yellow with a light vermilion cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy. Matures from September to October.

Le Conte. Fall.

Seckel. Fall.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., 2 yrs.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft., 1 yr.....	25	2 00	17 50

PEACHES

Belle of Georgia. Ripens in July.

Carman. Ripens in June.

Champion. Ripens in July.

Elberta. Ripens in July.

Fox. Ripens in August.

Francis. Ripens in July and August.

Greensboro. Ripens in June.

Hiley. Ripens in June and July.

AUDUBON NURSERY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

PEACHES, continued

Mayflower. Also called Neva-Muss and Early Wonder.
Ripens in May and June.

Ray. Ripens in July and August.

Salway. Ripens in August.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., 1 yr.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
4 to 5 ft., 1 yr.....	15	1 25	10 00
3 to 4 ft., 1 yr.....	10	1 00	8 00

FIGS

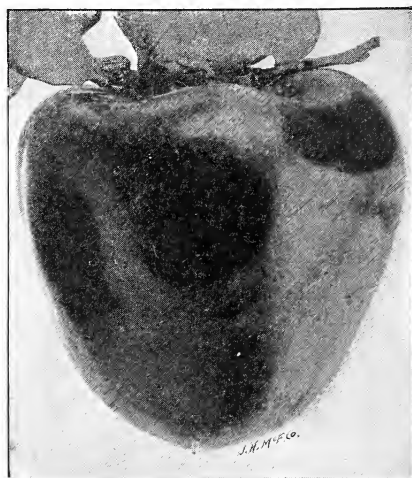
Brown Turkey. Medium to large; color coppery brown.

Brunswick. Large; violet.

Celeste. Medium; pale violet.

Green Ischia. Medium to large; green.

	Each	10	100
2 yrs.	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
1 yr.....	25	2 00	17 50



Japanese Persimmon

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Hachiya. Very large fruits.

Hyakume. Large to very large.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large; seedless.

Triumph. Medium.

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 to 4 ft.....	25	2 00	17 50

PLUMS

Abundance. Medium to large; red to purplish red.

Burbank. Large to very large; dark red.

Red June. Medium to large; vermillion-red.

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 ft.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft.....	25	2 00	17 50

AUDUBON NURSERY, WILMINGTON, N. C.

PECANS

Frotscher. Large nuts, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length.

Schley. Medium to large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Stuart. Large to very large, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches.

Van Deman. Large to very large, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	8 00	70 00
2 to 3 ft.....	80	7 00	60 00

Small Fruits

BLACKBERRIES

Eldorado and Mersereau.

	Each	10	100
Strong plants.....	\$0 10	\$0 75	\$3 00

RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert and Gregg.

	Each	10	100
Strong plants.....	\$0 10	\$0 75	\$3 00

GRAPES

Brighton. Medium bunches; reddish berries.

Catawba. Large bunches; berries red.

Concord. Bunches large; blue-black berries.

Delaware. Medium bunches; light red berries.

Moore's Early. Medium bunches; berries black.

Niagara. Bunches large; greenish yellow berries.

	Each	10	100
Strong vines.....	\$0 10	\$0 80	\$5 00

MUSCADINE GRAPES

Flowers. Bunches with 15 to 25 berries; black.

James. Bunches with 6 to 10 berries; blue-black.

Scuppernong. Bunches with 8 to 10 berries; brown.

Thomas. Bunches with 6 to 10 berries; violet.

	Each	10	100
Strong vines.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 50

Miscellaneous Fruits

MULBERRIES

Hicks. Fruit sweet; excellent for poultry and hogs.

Stubbs. Fruit about 2 inches long; excellent quality.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 50
5 to 6 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00

POMEGRANATES

Paper-Shell. Skin very thin.

Purple-seeded. Flesh purplish crimson.

Sweet. Very large fruit.

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 25	\$20 00
30 to 36 in.....	50	4 00	35 00

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This catalogue is an abridged
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nursery. Quotations gladly
furnished upon any plant
not listed in this handbook

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Shrubs and Plants*



TRADE MARK

AUDUBON NURSERY
WILMINGTON, N. C.